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# **EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW**

**VOLUME 9 NUMBER 5**

**MAY 1938**



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### EXTENSION SERVICE

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## TOMORROW . . .

**PROFESSIONAL IMPROVEMENT** with its opportunities and difficulties from the county agent's viewpoint will be discussed by E. O. Williams, county agent of Lucas County, Ohio, and chairman of the committee on professional improvement for the National Association of County Agents.

**AAA EXPERIMENTAL COUNTIES**, which last year operated their adjustment programs under special conditions worked out by the local planning committees in cooperation with the AAA officials, will report in an early number what the results and advantages have been in furthering the long-time extension program.

**A HOME DEMONSTRATION CREED** was developed by the women of Licking County, Ohio, with a great deal of care and thought as to the actual home ideals of the women in the county. Virginia Bear, home demonstration agent, will tell how the creed was worked out and how it has been useful in the home demonstration program.

**4-H RADIO PROGRAMS** in Oregon put on the air more than 1,600 boys and girls each year in musical numbers, dramatizations, round table discussions, and individual presentations of actual 4-H experiences. Burton Hutton, Director of KOAC agricultural programs, will describe some of the activities of these radio-conscious young Oregonians on the State-owned station on the campus of Oregon State College.

### On the Calendar

National Parent-Teacher Association Convention, Salt Lake City, Utah, May 15-20.

13th Annual Meeting, American Association for Adult Education, Asbury Park, N. J., May 16-18.

The National 4-H Club Camp, Washington, D. C., June 16-22.

American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Asilomar, Calif., June 27-30.

American Home Economics Association, Pittsburgh, Pa., June 28-July 1.

American Association of Agricultural College Editors, Norris, Tenn., July 11-15.

Triennial Meeting, Association of Country Women of the World, London, England, June 5-12, 1939.



## CAN WE IGNORE THE CHALLENGE?

MINNIE PRICE

State Home Demonstration Leader  
Ohio State University

**M**OST of us readily acknowledge belief in democratic procedure. Most of us stumble in our attempt to define it. Few of us practice it 100 percent in extension work. An examination of our procedures, for example, in planning home demonstration activities is quite revealing. Such examination reveals much of our philosophy of education, reveals still more of the inadequacy of our methods, and gives rise to many questions.

**W**E ARE working in Ohio with committees of rural homemakers in planning the year's program. We have not made this as democratic as we desire. Study or research or more constructive thinking than is possible while on the job is needed.

**O**UR GOAL is to have an increasing number of homemakers jointly responsible with staff members for the development and conduct of this program. We value especially the growth which comes through such participation and the finer type of program which invariably follows. The feeling of responsibility for results on the part of those who plan, the fine understanding of local conditions which homemakers contribute, the continuity in program which such committee members can provide when there is change of agents, the balance which such lay groups representing homes and communities can give to offset or to supplement national and State recommendations—all these are important.

**W**HY THEN do we stumble at this task of getting group participation in program planning? Secretary Wallace said recently that too many of us still "conceive planning as a function of experts." This means, if true, that we

lack faith in the worth of the contribution of the individual and that we fail to recognize his "right to develop his natural capacities." It means also that we do not thoroughly believe in the value of "pooled and cooperative experience." In other words, we do not believe in democratic procedure, which is based on these very things.

**M**ANY of us were drilled in the method of "telling" as a teaching procedure. Many adults with whom we deal were likewise trained. Many of those who come to project meetings or program-planning meetings come expecting a rule of procedure to be given. The phases of subject matter which received attention in the early days of home demonstration work—methods of cooking, sewing, and cleaning—were suited to this telling procedure. All this has encouraged us to give less attention to those processes in which homemakers and staff members should think through problems for which there are no ready-made answers. This applies to our methods of planning as well as to program content, methods of teaching, and evaluation of results.

**T**HESE questions occur to me in considering the problem. What type of county and community machinery is needed to enable lay people to participate adequately in program planning and conduct? Just what is meant by "adequately" in the above question? What procedures are in keeping with sound educational

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## West Virginia Farm Women Apply Organized Effort Toward

# Progress In Community Health

GERTRUDE HUMPHREYS

State Home Demonstration Agent  
West Virginia

IT IS the day for a pre-school child health conference to be held in one of the rural communities of Harrison County. Members of the health committee of the farm women's club are at the schoolhouse bright and early to see that the rooms are in order and that the necessary supplies are in readiness for the doctor and nurse. One member of the committee is to receive the mothers and children and help to make them comfortable until their turn comes to see the doctor and nurse. Another is ready to help with dressing and caring for the children, and the third member stations herself at a table where she can fill in the record forms for the doctor as he makes the examinations.

### *Each Does Her Part*

Other members of the club have rallied to the support of the health committee in holding the conference. Some have visited families to explain the purpose of the conference and to convince them of the benefits of attending. Other families have been notified by telephone or by letter. Two or three members volunteer to take their cars to bring in the mothers and children who have no means of transportation.

It is a busy day for doctor, nurse, and health committee; but they have a feeling of satisfaction as they see the mothers going away, some with a determination to keep their Johnnys and their Marys in as nearly perfect health as possible, others with an even stronger determination to have corrected defects which are preventing their Georges and their Ruths from measuring up to the desired health standards.

In Harrison County, participation in the health program is one of the accepted phases of farm women's club work. Several years ago it was largely through the efforts of farm women's clubs that sufficient public sentiment was created to bring about the establishment of a county health unit. By the time the doctor and

public health nurses were appointed, a full schedule of preschool conferences and meetings for promoting rural health education awaited them. Ever since that time the health unit and the farm women's clubs have worked in close cooperation for the improvement of health conditions in the county.

### *Working With Other Health Agencies*

Others cooperating in this health program are the county tuberculosis association, the coal company nurses, and the W. P. A. or Public Assistance Workers. Last year, when the social security nurse was placed in the county, the home demonstration agent arranged for her to attend the farm women's clubs; and it was through these groups that she was able to make her first contacts and to start her program.

Reports from the Harrison County Health Committee show that during the past 3 years 3,736 people have been immunized against contagious diseases, and 1,290 physical examinations have been made. This includes only the immunizations and physical examinations made at clinics sponsored by the farm women's clubs and does not include the many additional clinics with which the clubs have assisted. Other health work has included health lessons, lectures by doctors and nurses, home nursing courses, and enrollment in the motherhood correspondence courses.



Mothers bring their children to the school building to have them examined in the Upshur County preschool clinic.

### *In a County Without a Health Service*

In Upshur County where there is no county health service, the extension agents and farm women's clubs have for a number of years taken the initiative in carrying on a county-wide health program. Because of the prevalence of an alarming number of typhoid fever and diphtheria cases in the county about 6 years ago, the extension groups felt that this was one of the problems most in need of their attention. Therefore, they organized the program and enlisted the support of all available health agencies to help put it into effect. The State Department of Health furnished the serum and vaccine and gave the services of doctors and nurses for a total of 9 days; a part-time health officer, local doctors, and nurses gave 68 days; the county extension agents gave 50 days, and local leaders gave 275 days. At the 11 rural centers and at the county seat where the clinics were held, 2,700 people were immunized against typhoid, 900 against diphtheria, and 400 against smallpox.

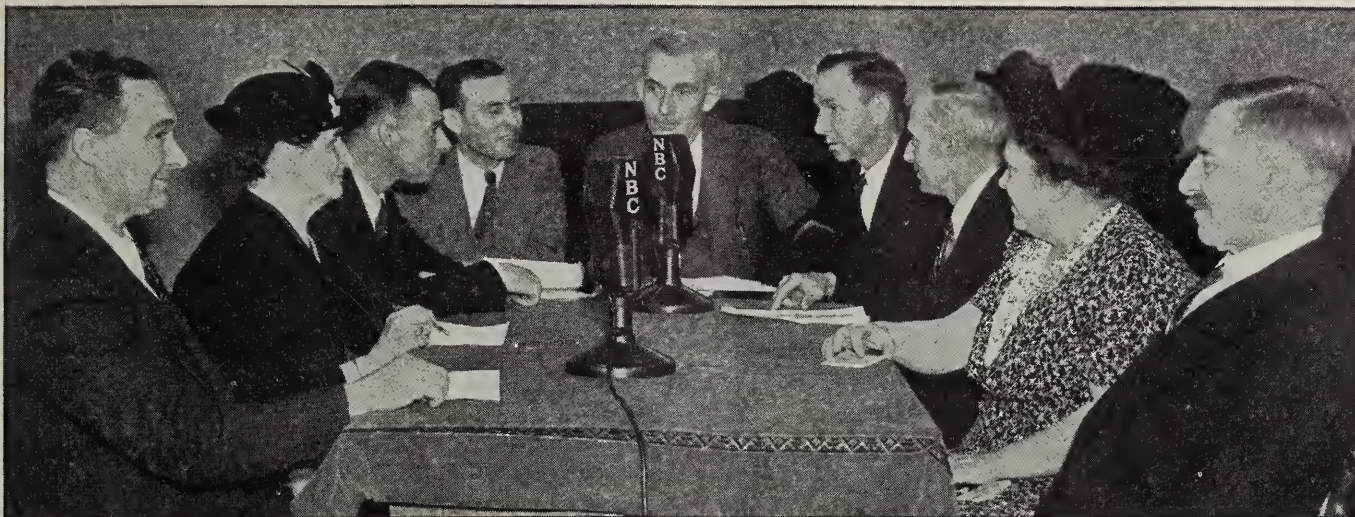
Each year since this first concerted drive, immunization clinics and conferences for physical examination of babies, preschool children, and 4-H club members have been held. In a county such as this, where there is no county public health service, the holding of clinics is a difficult task, but it has been worth the effort. It has resulted not only in a decrease in contagious diseases, but also has brought extension groups into contact with people who would not otherwise have been reached, and has been a means of strengthening the homemaking and agricultural phases of the county extension program.

### *Typical of Work in State*

The work in these two counties is typical of the health activities throughout the State. Extension workers and leaders of rural groups who study and analyze the needs of rural areas are aware of the seriousness of the health situation; they know that the death rate from typhoid, dysentery, and other infectious diseases

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## Discussion Groups In Virginia Develop Agricultural Leadership

**T**HERE are nearly 600 community discussion groups in operation in Virginia this year. These groups have been meeting once each week for a 6-week period to discuss local farm problems. They gather facts from every possible source concerning the status and trends of agriculture and rural life in their respective counties. They discuss these local conditions and what they can do about them in the light of broader State and national conditions outside the county. The average attendance per group is running higher than last year, and the total attendance for the State will undoubtedly reach nearly 75,000 persons by the end of the season. Counting the regional and leaders' meetings, there were about 60,000 people attending last year with an average attendance of 21 people per meeting.

The increased attendance at this year's discussion meetings has been due in part to the experience of the 2 previous years, but more than anything else to the fact that there is more tangible material available dealing with the home situation considered in the light of both local problems and the broader situations outside the county. There has also been great progress this year in the willingness with which local committees have assumed responsibility for the discussion groups and with which local bona fide farmer discussion leaders have assumed entire responsibility for the direction of the meeting itself. In 1937, full-time farmers led

76 percent of the discussions; 12 percent were led by business and professional men owning farms, and 12 percent by other business and professional men.

### *Developing an Organization*

The program-planning work in each county has been done by the same community committees which were responsible for the discussion meetings. The basis for this organization was laid in Virginia about 8 years ago when, through county meetings and county and community conferences, maps were prepared for each county in the State as a basis for rural community organization. Immediately following the preparation of community maps in each county, the county agricultural advisory boards in each county were reorganized on a community rather than on a commodity basis. Communities elected agricultural committees which represented all sections of the com-

munity and the more important types of farming within the community. These committees have had direct responsibility for determining and conducting all extension work in their respective communities, and collectively have constituted the county agricultural advisory board. The chairman of the community committees constituted the executive committee of the county advisory board. Thus we had a small county group with a representative coming from and responsible to each community; a larger county body with representation from every part of each community; and with representatives of every type of farming in the county. We also have a local autonomous group in each community ready to take the initiative in carrying out programs developed in cooperation with similar groups in the county meetings. In 1937 there was an average of 6 community committees per county, with a total of more than 3,000 community committeemen in the State.

### *Taking on New Duties*

Some of these county boards with their community committees did very fine work in the study of agricultural conditions and the planning of agricultural extension programs during the period, 1932-34. So when the county agricultural-program-planning and discussion groups were started, it was decided to

**B. L. Hummel, Virginia rural organization specialist, tells of the progress made in county agricultural program planning and group discussions which are combined into a single State-wide program operating in 97 of Virginia's 100 counties.**

*(Continued on page 78)*



# A Woman's Interest In Farm Problems

## Vermont Women Enlarge Their Field To Include Agricultural Policy



**C**OOKING, sewing, caring for the children, and doing the housework are still rather generally considered to be "women's work," but Vermont rural women are not content to consider only these things. They are interested in the things that are taking place in farming in the State and what farm families can do about them. They feel that such matters affect the family as a whole and should be considered by "both sides of the house." Many of them have expressed a desire to consider these things in connection with the work of their home demonstration groups.

Accordingly, a series of meetings for women on trends in farming and what can be done about them is being held by the Extension Service of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College in every county in Vermont. The meetings are known as "women's agricultural policy meetings," and those in each county are attended by women representing each home demonstration group in the county.

It is expected that through the meetings the women will gain a better understanding of what is happening in the farming of the State and their particular county, why it is happening, what problems are thus being created, and what should be done about it.

The meetings are being conducted as informal discussions among the women and are held under the leadership of Dr. Harry R. Varney, extension economist. Three meetings have been scheduled for each county. At the first, the women have been considering "what has happened and is happening to the agriculture and population of the county and the State." At the second meeting, they will take up the problem of "what we should do with the land that has gone and is going out of farms." The third meeting will be devoted to "what changes the individual family can profitably make in its own business in the light of the outlook."

These meetings for women are similar to farmers' agricultural policy meetings that have been held in the State for the past 3 years. Each meeting is attended not only by Dr. Varney, but by the county home demonstration agent and Marjorie E. Luce, State home demonstration leader, or a home demonstration specialist.

Enthusiastic discussion on the part of the women has marked most of the meetings held so far, which have been on the first of the questions listed for consideration. At the meetings it has been brought out that there has been a trend in Vermont agriculture away from the production of concentrated, easily transported products, such as wool and meat, and toward the production of bulky, perishable products, such as sweet cream, fresh fruits and vegetables, high-quality eggs, and fluid milk.

It has also been brought out that there has been a tendency in cash-crop production toward increased specialization on the individual farm, such as specialization in the production of apples and potatoes. From their study of data on population and number of farms, the women attending the meetings have concluded that there have been operating in the State trends toward fewer farms, concentration of population about cities and villages, and thinning out of population in rural areas.

### *Future Trend Considered*

The women have considered that the trend in the future probably will continue to be away from the production of concentrated, easily transported products and toward the production of bulky, perishable products. They also have felt that the recreation business in the State will probably increase.

Whereas the problems scheduled for discussion at the first two meetings are those that require group action if they are to be solved, the third meeting in each county will be devoted to problems that the individual family can do something about. At this meeting, the women will be asked "If your family is to have an average standard of living, give the children at least an average education, and

pay for the farm, what kind of a farm set-up will you have to have?"

In order that they may be aided in answering this question, the women will be asked to consider such other questions as: "How many cows will you have to milk?" "How much milk will you have to get per cow?" "Will you have to have a farm where you can use modern machinery?" "How much of your own food supply should you raise?"

## Iowa Summer School

A new 4-week term for county agents and vocational agriculture teachers working toward masters' degrees while retaining their positions will be an innovation of the 1938 summer quarter at Iowa State College.

The new arrangement, announced by Summer Dean J. E. Foster, will make it necessary for agents and teachers to attend college only 4 days during each week, from Tuesday through Friday. A maximum of four credits will be allowed.

Under the new plan, as much work will be required per credit as during the regular 6- or 12-week session. Students will take two of the three graduate subjects offered, which are agricultural finance, soil conservation, and vocational education, each subject requiring 6 hours of class work per week.

A 6-week course with a larger variety of subjects and following the same 4-days-a-week plan will also be offered.

Arrangements for the more compact curricula were made at the request of a committee representing both county agents and vocational agriculture teachers. Both the 4- and 6-week courses will begin June 14.

## Child Development

Mothers taking part in the child-development activities in Minnesota last year reported that 1,276 children had been immunized against diphtheria and that 1,341 children had been vaccinated for smallpox.



# The Other Half of the Farm Problem

LOUIS H. BEAN

Economic Adviser

Agricultural Adjustment Administration

IT is not my purpose to discuss the agricultural programs that farmers will be engaged in in their efforts to help themselves. What I particularly want to talk about is the relation of agriculture to industry and what Secretary Wallace has recently called "the other half of the farm problem." I am sure you have been told that there is hardly a city anywhere in this country that is not affected in some real way by the fluctuations in farm production, farm prices, and farm income. Similarly, there is hardly an important phase of agriculture anywhere in this country that is not dependent on the course of industrial activity and consumer purchasing power. To a much greater extent than is generally realized, the success of the agricultural programs and the welfare of agriculture depend on the restoration of industrial activity to a normal level and on maintaining an even rate of industrial expansion. Let me illustrate with a few examples how vital it is that the right kind of balance be maintained between agriculture and industry and the place that farm production and industrial production hold in that balance.

## *Farm Income vs. Pay Rolls*

One of the simplest illustrations which you may already have had called to your attention is the very close correspondence between the ups and downs in farm income and the ups and downs in factory pay rolls. In the pre-depression years, 1924-29, both the gross income from farm production and the annual factory pay rolls amounted to 11 to 12 billion dollars. In 1932 both had fallen to about 5 billion dollars, and by 1937 both had risen to about 10 billion dollars. These figures do not mean that the money purchasing power of the farmers controls the money income of the factory workers who constitute about one-fifth of the city working population, but they do illustrate how farmers and city people are so interdependent that they have a common inter-

The relation of agriculture to industry or what the Secretary of Agriculture has recently called "the other half of the farm problem" assumes increasing importance as the emergency nature of farm legislation develops into a permanent agricultural policy. Louis H. Bean, economic adviser, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, since its organization, and a research economist in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics before that, has always specialized in industrial-agricultural relationships and is particularly well fitted to discuss the subject for extension agents.

est in conditions that make for general prosperity.

The great changes in economic conditions during the past 10 years have shown not only the general interdependence of agriculture and industry, but also how the balance between the two groups changes during the course of prosperity and depression. The depression after 1929 was, of course, brought on by the combination of many factors, but one of them was the decline in farm income between 1925 and 1929 in those sections of agriculture that depended on foreign markets—the wheat, corn, cotton, and tobacco belts. Similarly, a number of factors combined to make for the recovery after 1932, but one of the primary contributing factors was the rise in farm prices and farm income early in 1933.

## *Consumers' Interest in Agricultural Production*

During the course of recovery, particularly after the droughts of 1934 and 1936, there were many city people who failed to see this basic interdependence and saw only the fact that the increase in food prices increased the city worker's food bill.

The people for whom food prices were a real problem were those who were still unemployed, but the solution here was not low food prices but more jobs, for without jobs and earnings they could not buy food even at very low prices. As a matter of fact, these unemployed without earnings could not have bought processed food and farm products even if farmers had given their production away free, for the cost of the raw material in these cases is a small part of the total price. A 10-cent loaf of bread has in it more than 8 cents of costs other than the cost of wheat, and a dollar

shirt has in it more than 80 cents of costs other than the cost of raw cotton.

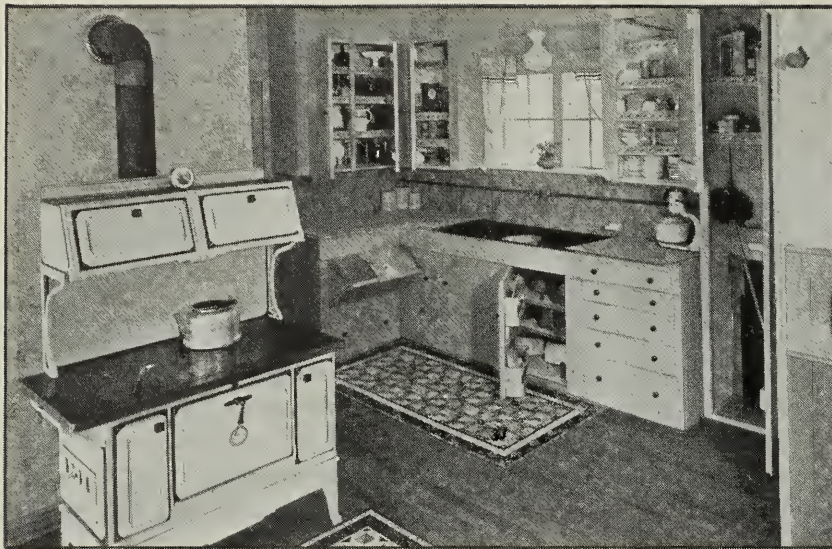
## *Ever-Normal Granary Benefits Processor*

Just as many people have looked too narrowly only on the rise in food prices and have not taken into account the fact that no one really benefits from low food prices that mean reduced farmer purchasing power for goods made by city workers, so many processors are inclined to oppose the basic principle of the ever-normal granary program. That basic principle is a more even flow of farm products through the hands of processors and to the markets at prices that would fluctuate much less than they have in the past. A proposal to regularize the supply of farm products immediately suggests the avoidance of large surpluses at low prices, and this immediately raises opposition on the part of some people because we have been taught that large volume at low prices means greater consumption. Sometimes and for some commodities this is true. It is particularly true for industrial products but not for those farm products for which the annual consumption is by habit rather stable, as it is in the case of wheat, cotton, potatoes, and other farm products. Processors are interested in large volume, but the gains due to large volume are often offset by losses due to falling prices and reduced purchasing power of producers and other groups.

## *Farmers' Interest in Industrial Production*

Just as businessmen and labor stand to gain from a more regular annual farm production, a more even flow of farm  
(Continued on page 80)





Home demonstration agents take the University of Maine bus and go a-touring to study extension methods. They visit among other places the remodeled kitchen which won the Penobscot County kitchen contest.

## Maine Develops New Type Extension Tour

MAINE extension workers have conducted many tours for the benefit of farmers and homemakers; last November they conducted an educational tour for extension workers themselves. All the extension women—State specialists, home demonstration agents, and club agents—headed by Estelle Nason, home demonstration agent leader, boarded the big University of Maine bus and spent 3 days visiting farm homes in six counties.

They saw home-management exhibits, improved farm kitchens, family washrooms, improved storage cellars filled with vegetables and home-canned products, 4-H club exhibits, improved community kitchens, and remodeled garments—all projects in the county programs of extension work.

They met homemakers, local extension groups, and 4-H club members and enjoyed 3 days of rare good-fellowship. Said one "tourist": "The trip was a wonderful opportunity to get really acquainted. I hardly knew the club agents before." And another "appreciated the opportunity to talk over problems with other agents. It is such a help to know what others are doing under similar circumstances."

Much of the success of the trip was due

to careful planning. The home demonstration agent in each county visited chose the stopping places and arranged the schedule. There were no slips, and everything took place on time. The second day out, Director A. L. Deering, whose active interest made the tour possible, received this telegram: "Happy, healthy, and ahead of schedule. (Signed) The Tourists."

Every person on the tour had some special responsibility. There were treasurers, "prodders," announcers, and song leaders; there were four committees—clothing, foods, home management, and organization—each with several members. These committees quietly observed changes due to extension teaching and problems still needing solution in the homes they visited. Every evening they reported, and the whole group discussed the happenings of the day. When the tour was over each committee submitted a report and recommendations. For example, the committee on home management recommended more work on storage; a house-keeping project on neatness, orderliness, and sanitation; individual work in living rooms and washrooms; work with 4-H clubs on articles to make for their own rooms; and more encouragement for farm bureau kitchens.

And there was Ruth—Mrs. Harry Grady, a farm girl college trained, a former home demonstration agent, and now a farm homemaker in a small rural community. Mrs. Grady led and summarized the evening discussions. Her knowledge of rural problems from the standpoint of both extension worker and active homemaker, as one agent said, "kept us down to earth and helped us to realize the limitations of many farm families." Agents who saw Mrs. Grady's washroom, "so splendidly done," went home determined to push even harder that particular project.

Benefits from the tour? Let the home agents from a few counties testify.

Kennebec: "The tour helped me immensely to evaluate my work and to see what changes I can make in methods of approach to projects for better results."

Knox: "We saw what was being done in different counties. This will help us to set up standards and to understand what we may expect farm women and 4-H club members to accomplish."

Oxford: "The whole tour brought more forcibly home to me that there is need for better arrangement of storage spaces in cellars of farm homes, that many farm women need sympathetic advice in weighing values, that there is still much to do in kitchen improvement, and that farm people hold the Extension Service and extension workers in high esteem."

Piscataquis: "I came home with many good suggestions for next year's work and a better appreciation of extension aims and ideals."

Waldo: "I believe I learned more about kitchens than from any one source before."

Chorus: "We should like another tour next year."

### Community Service

During the past year, 4-H clubs in Ramsey County, Minn., carried out community service activities which included raising a flood relief fund; selling Christmas seals; making and reclaiming Christmas gifts; sending toys to children's hospital wards; giving Christmas baskets, clothing, and quilts to needy families; helping to conduct Christmas programs; sending flowers to sick folks; entertaining at the county home for the aged; sponsoring classes in home hygiene and first aid; and planting trees on the school grounds. In fact, every club had a different opportunity for service, and the club members did whatever they could to give cheer to someone or to lend a helping hand.



# Farm-Family-Living Outlook

## Combined With County Planning Brings

# More Abundant Living

GEORGE OAKLEY and  
LAURA BROWN

County Agricultural and  
Home Demonstration Agents  
Macon County, Georgia

**U**NITED in a cooperative program, scientifically planned, farm families of Macon County, Ga., have set as their goal an increased net farm income for better living. To accomplish this purpose, economic factors, land uses, and the needs of the people are being studied and presented, individually and in group meetings, in such a manner that leaders feel that the movement cannot fail to succeed.

The movement was inaugurated by a planning committee composed of leaders from every section of the county who held an all-day meeting during which they planned a model farm that would meet all of the home needs of the family, insure a surplus for canning and market, and provide the necessary cash crops. With minor changes, the plan is modified and adapted to individual farms in such a manner that each is made as nearly self-sustaining as possible.

To get the program over to the people it was necessary to organize the county into seven definite districts. At some central place in each of these districts a community house has been erected, and at monthly community meetings in the districts there are discussions of all phases of economic and social life. Sometimes speakers of note are heard; at other times local leaders present a panel discussion of economic problems followed by questions and answers and a general debate. In addition to the community discussion groups, two demonstration farms are supervised in each community, where the actual progress of the program can be seen.

Such economic problems as the tariff, credit, marketing, transportation, current outlook, the national agricultural adjustment program, and taxation have been studied in each of the seven community clubs at their regular monthly meetings. It must be remembered, however, that these are community clubs, where men, women, boys, and girls are present, and

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The family-living outlook for Georgia farm families forms a part of the general outlook information presented to county and home demonstration agents in January and February of each year at program-planning meetings. The agents in turn hold meetings in the various communities in their counties. Entire farm families come to these meetings and sit round the table, making plans for the year's crops and expenses for family living. About 25 counties have followed plans similar to the one described here.

In December 1937 Willie Vie Dowdy, home improvement specialist, visited Macon County and met with the county home demonstration council and agricultural board, giving economic information to assist with family planning in 1938.

Mr. Oakley and Miss Brown tell in the accompanying article just how families have used this material and what progress has been made in family planning and in community and county planning.

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the programs must offer a variety that will have something of interest for all ages. Community singing led by the 4-H club boys and girls has furnished a delightful medium for the promotion of good fellowship and a cooperative spirit.

As a result of the economic information given out in December by the home-management specialist at a county out-

look meeting and at meetings during January and February held by the county agricultural and home demonstration agents, there are evidences of more interest in providing more farm-furnished goods for farm-family use and of better management of both farms and homes.

Outstanding objectives of the monthly community meetings, which are jointly supervised by the county agricultural agent and the home demonstration agent, are summarized as follows:

1. That farm families may attain a more stable income and one which represents a fair share of the national income.
2. That farm families and extension workers may develop a sound, well-integrated, long-time program.
3. That farm families may understand local, national, and international trends in agriculture and industry, and the fundamental economic principles that affect their activities.
4. That farm families may make a careful evaluation of agricultural needs and activities.

The organization of beef clubs to offset the higher prices of meat; canning plants to preserve all surplus vegetables, fruits, and meats; mattress making to provide better bedding; and the making of simple pieces of furniture are a few of the farm activities that are already increasing the net farm income for better living, in accordance with the plan outlined by the county planning committee.

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### Community Seed Treatment

The campaign to set up community seed-treating machines in every Iowa county to combat seed-borne diseases of corn and small grains is rapidly gaining momentum, reports Dr. R. H. Porter, Iowa State College extension plant pathologist. Eight counties now have seed-treating machines, and 10 others are making plans to obtain them.

At the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, oat and barley yields were increased an average of 10 percent and corn yields an average of 7 percent by proper seed treatment.



# Arizona Women Compete

## In Writing the News

EVALYN A. BENTLEY  
Home Demonstration Agent  
Pima County, Arizona

ARIZONA women have held their first publicity contest. Seven Pima County homemakers' clubs elected club reporters, and these representatives sent notices to the newspapers both before and after all meetings. Press books were prepared, and editors of the Arizona Daily Star and the Tucson Daily Citizen acted as judges. Publicity was scored according to the what, where, when, why, how, and who, with special comments upon the freshness and originality of the notes of the writer.

Some of the comments of the judges overheard were: "Oh—that group out there on the range—the one that wrote about having stuffed quail for the Christmas party, they always write good reports of their work"—or—"that group—don't remember the name—the one that had venison and dressing and all the trimmings and the birthday cake for their December meeting, they write well after they have had the meeting but not so well before."

As a fitting close to the first adult publicity contest in the State, members from the social desk of the Star entertained the winners with a tea at La Casuela. Reporters winning first and second rank were photographed along with the highest-scoring press books, as well as

with the social cup of tea. A second adult contest is in progress to close the last of May. Groups vie with each other in getting to the press promptly all the news of meetings. Husbands, too, take part in this work. One reporter, Mrs. Homer Chaffee of Sahuarita, said:

"I read to my husband the notes you sent to me about 'how to write good publicity.' When I had finished and later read my article to him, he said: 'It lacks the punch which Miss Bentley said it must have. Let's see if we can work it in.'"

After the third writing of the report of the meeting, both were satisfied. So were the judges, because they gave Sahuarita first rank for publicity and press book. At Fort Lowell, which was another first in the opinion of the judges, Mrs. Tom Knagge and Mrs. C. H. Oncley worked together to give their news stories an appeal to the public.

The contest has stimulated attendance at the group meetings. Each woman feels that she must help uphold the honor of the club and tries to do her bit to stir the members at extension meetings so that the written reports may be stimulating.

Burris kept accurate accounts of her expenses and then valued her products by comparing them in quality and amounts with the commercially canned foods.

Mrs. Burris is a busy farm woman who takes an active part in all community activities, being president of the local homemakers' club. She does not neglect her household duties or make a burden of her canning. There are three in the family, and they usually have one or two hired men.

The shelves of Mrs. Burris' cellar were lined with 548 quarts of fruits, vegetables, pickles, jam, and chicken, and 60 glasses of jelly. The total canning expense amounted to \$32.75, which, when subtracted from the value, \$172.08, left a total saving of \$139.33. Glass jars were used, and no new ones were purchased. Only first-class products were used, and approved methods of canning were followed, the result being that there was no food spoilage. The total value of the garden amounted to much more than the above figure, as it supplied summer needs as well as canning needs. Some fruits were purchased and canned, such as peaches and pears; but the costs of these are included in the expenses.

Other than the actual saving in dollars and cents, Mrs. Burris received great satisfaction from her adequate stores of canned foods. Meal planning was simplified by having these foods readily available. Many trips to town were eliminated, and foods were included in the diet which might otherwise have been omitted owing to their cost. The Burrises prefer the flavor of home-canned foods.

Once a successful garden has been raised and figures are available to prove its worth, the men will be more willing to plant gardens and to help to care for them in the future. This is the plan on which ranchwomen are working in Big Horn County to bring the more abundant life to their own homes.

## Home Accounts Turn the Trick

KATHERINE BAILY  
Home Demonstration Agent  
Big Horn County, Wyoming

THE cowman and his beet-farming neighbor of the West have at last come down off their respective high horses and tractors to face the facts concerning small sources of income. No longer can they refuse to see the advantages of keeping a small flock of chickens, milking a few cows, and raising gardens; and home accounts have shown the value of such practices.

A ranchman has a natural aversion to pin money and likes to think of income in

terms of large sums received once or twice a year. However, he has found in the last few years that his large investments have not always brought him the returns expected. Many times the small sources of income have acted as safety valves. A cream check from the local creamery, and exchange of eggs for groceries, and the cellar shelves filled with canned foods have helped the ranchman over a number of bad spots.

Ranchwomen have discovered through home demonstration work that they can do much to extend the family income by canning and preserving garden surpluses. Mrs. Roy Burris of Manderson, Wyo., saved \$139.33 on her 1937 canning. Mrs.

IN 62 Arkansas counties, 7,735 families report the saving of cash, medicine, and doctor bills because they have followed the corrective diets recommended by the Extension Service for pellagra, anaemia, constipation, and high blood pressure. Pellagra, which used to be so prevalent in the delta counties has been almost wiped out in this area, due to the plentiful gardens and the extension live-at-home program as well as to the educational campaign waged against it, according to Assistant Director C. C. Randall of the Arkansas Extension Service.



# Making Food Facts Effective . . .

## California

### Nutrition Program

#### Calls for Better Meat Supply

AT the beginning of 1937 an improved meat supply was made one of the goals of the Agricultural Extension Service in Stanislaus County, Calif. The assistant farm adviser in charge of livestock and the home demonstration agent planned a 2-year program as a major activity in the larger nutrition program of the county. Five activities were planned.

The first event to take place was an all-day tour on meat inspection as it relates to public health. This was conducted by a supervising meat inspector of the State department of agriculture. After the meat inspector had explained what they were to see, the 400 men and women were divided into smaller groups and taken through the packing plants. The method of inspection and demonstration on carcasses was conducted by a State inspector for one group while another group was informed on methods used in the lunchmeat kitchen. At the end of the inspection of meat plants and of the instruction, all the groups came together to hear a discussion of the value of meat inspection, conducted by a representative of the State Department of Agriculture, and to see a meat-cutting demonstration presented by a representative of the local packing plant. A talk on cause of price fluctuation, meat distribution, and consumption was made by another representative.

Later that same year the second and third events were held. In the 16 farm communities of the county the home demonstration agent held two series of demonstration meetings—one on the cooking of tender cuts of meat and the other on the cooking of less tender cuts. Subject matter included a discussion of the value of meat in the diet, the structure of meat, factors that make meat tough or tender, methods to be used in the preparation of meat for cookery to offset toughness, and the use of the meat thermometer. A demonstration was given which showed the new method of roasting by a lower temperature for a longer period of time, pounding, marinating, and slow cooking to break down tissue. Project leaders were trained to demonstrate the actual

cooking. These meetings were attended by nearly 700 women each month.

The fourth event was a tour on meat grading and classification, attended by more than 300 men and women. The specialist in livestock from the university of California conducted the discussion. Different grades of animals were judged on the hoof, and the carcasses were judged on their desirability for consumption. United States standard grades of beef, veal, lamb, and pork were described and shown by a representative from the Livestock Market News Service. The advisability of grading and classifying, how it has worked in other cities, what is being done locally, and what seems desirable were also discussed and demonstrated through a meat-cutting demonstration.

The final event, to take place in the fall of 1938, will be a county-wide all-day meeting on the subject of poultry, its preparation, and its use.

#### South Dakota Homemakers Organize for Health

Homemakers in 67 counties carried the 1937 South Dakota nutrition program, working in 1,209 home extension clubs with a membership of 17,043 women, reports Susan Z. Wilder, extension specialist in foods and nutrition.

County work was under the supervision of a county nutrition committee composed of home-economics teachers, the public health nurse, county school superintendent, and the home extension agent. Twenty counties were organized in this way, and they held 46 meetings to further the nutrition work.

Hot lunches for rural school children, meal planning and management, health protection, money saving in food expenses, food preservation, 4-H food clubs for girls, and a better garden project reinforced the nutrition program.

The hot-school-lunch movement was given special consideration by nutrition committees in many counties. In Potter County, 313 of the 382 rural school children in the county enjoyed hot lunches throughout the year. Most of the schools in the State working on hot school lunches received supplies from the Surplus Commodities Corporation.

Four county home extension organizations devoted their attention to meal-management study through their 2,171

club members. Miss Wilder and the home agents conducted 25 training schools and distributed 8,684 pieces of literature.

Requests for 10,575 garden leaflets were filled—about one for every eight farms of the State. The leaflets gave information on selecting and planting seeds, cultivation, care, and adaptable varieties. In different parts of the State 106 gardeners cooperated with the Extension Service in growing 16 varieties of vegetables to test their adaptability.

#### More and Better Food

##### In Santa Fe County, N. Mex.

In Santa Fe County, N. Mex., the home demonstration program emphasizes food preservation, an increase in the number of pressure cookers in the community, and the passing on of the information gained to at least three other women for every member of the group, reports Mrs. Fabiola Gilbert, home demonstration agent. During the past year, 407,500 quarts were canned, including fruits, vegetables, meats, jams, jellies, and pickles. The value of these canned products is estimated at \$61,125 for 400 families.

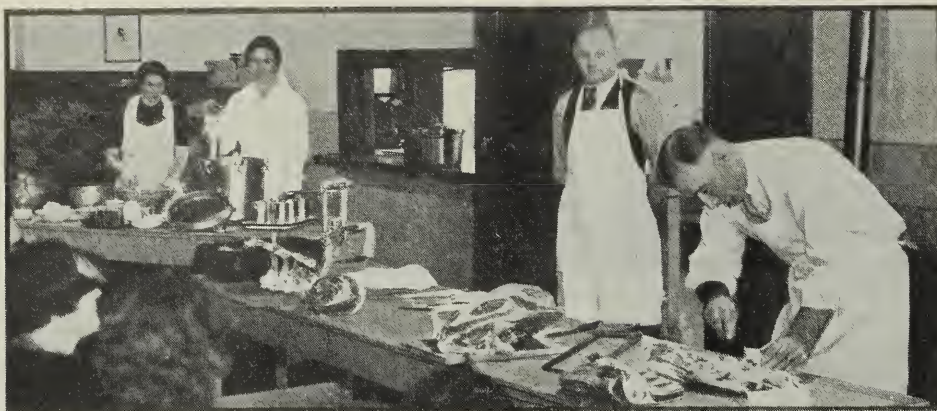
There was a native market at Santa Fe where articles of handicraft were sold, and the farm women planned to sell canned green chili and canned beans in the market, but it closed before the green-chili season. The women were not discouraged but canned chili as they had planned. One thousand No. 1 cans of chili were canned by the women and sold in the county.

Besides the canned green chili, the women sold dried green chili, corn meal, hominy, pumpkins, and herbs. The income from these sales amounted to more than \$500. Eleven communities were benefited by the marketing of their products, and 87 people were assisted in marketing.

The clubwomen were assisted in selling peaches, plums, and apricots; and the income from these sales was \$395. One cooperator was aided in obtaining customers for fresh eggs. She made more than \$32 selling eggs.

Many families in Santa Fe County who live on small farms and cannot raise beans enough for their use during the winter, barter fruit and strings of chili for beans. Some of the men go into Colorado with fruit and strings of red chili or green chili and barter for potatoes.





## A Montana Demonstration

A meat-cutting, curing, and canning demonstration at Havre, Hill County, Mont. In white dress at the pressure cooker is Bessie E. McClelland, foods and nutrition specialist; in the center, Ben Daggett, Hill County extension agent; and at the right cutting meat is Howard G. Lewis, extension livestock specialist.

During the last 6 years more than 70 of these demonstrations have been held in 43 Montana counties. A total of 113,130 quarts of meat have been canned by approved methods, and 209,791 pounds of meat cured or otherwise processed, including lard and sausage, during the same 6 years, as reported by home demonstration club members.

## Can We Ignore the Challenge?

(Continued from page 65)

principles in dealing with such machinery? What is the minimum amount of time that the home demonstration agent can spend with such machinery to make it function in a way that will give wholesome results in terms of the program planned and in terms of the development of those homemakers who participate in the planning and conduct of programs? What is the maximum amount of time she can spend in such activity in relation to other responsibilities which must be met? How can this machinery be developed or managed so that the contribution to planning may be made by homemakers of different levels of experience and interest? Or perhaps this question should be: To what extent should homemakers of these different levels contribute to program planning?

With regard to program content, is the method used in planning responsible for the fact that studies dealing with the management phases of homemaking and dealing with relationships between individuals have a minor place in many extension programs? To what degree is there an awareness on the part of the homemakers that group participation in the making of a family plan, as well as a plan for home demonstration work, may be a worth-while procedure?

WHAT emphasis should be placed on numbers dealt with when such procedure runs counter to this plan of providing opportunity for individual as well as group participation?

ON THE WHOLE, extension staff members and the committees with whom they plan are an earnest, intelligent, forward-looking group. At present there is much fumbling with this question of getting programs planned, and there is an increasing desire on the part of staff members to provide opportunity for wide participation by lay people in this planning.

PERHAPS the greatest difficulty is that with a rapidly expanding program under way we cannot pause to reorganize our procedures. Research or study by someone not too greatly involved with the daily tasks of extension work is needed. Leaders in education are pointing to the family and the school as the two groups so situated that they can make an important contribution to education for democracy. The rural families with which home demonstration work is concerned are a significant segment of our total national life. Yet, for reasons just stated and others, we plod along using outgrown methods and ignoring the challenge to rethink our philosophy of education and adapt our methods more successfully to present-day needs.

## 4-H Analyst Begins Work

Dr. Fred P. Frutche, assistant professor of education and research associate of the Bureau of Educational Research at Ohio State University, joined the Federal Extension staff as senior educational analyst on March 1. In this newly created post, he will be directly responsible for helping 4-H club leaders in developing programs of tests and measurements for evaluating the educational influence of 4-H club work upon the boys and girls participating.

Most of Dr. Frutche's work at Ohio State University during the last 8 years has been in connection with evaluation programs of the various agricultural, home economics, and general science departments of that institution. His educational-research activities include the construction of tests for the cooperative test service of the American Council on Education, assistance with the 30-school study in progressive education, the motion-picture-appreciation study sponsored by the Payne Fund of New York City, work with public schools and the Ohio State Department of Education, and membership on the advisory committee on evaluation of the National Youth Administration program in Ohio.

Dr. Frutche is a native of Pennsylvania and took his undergraduate work at Ursinus College in that State. He received his master's degree in education and psychology at Colorado State Teachers' College and obtained his Ph. D. at Ohio State University. Prior to his work in Ohio, he was teacher and athletic director at Baltimore, Md., and Otis, Colo., and later superintendent of schools at Eckley, Colo.

The position of educational analyst was set up at the request of the Land-Grant College Association committee on educational values of 4-H club work. This committee included Director R. J. Baldwin, of Michigan, chairman; Harry L. Brown, director, Georgia Extension Service (now Assistant Secretary of Agriculture); W. A. Munson, director, Massachusetts Extension Service; W. J. Jernigan, State club leader, Arkansas; Mrs. H. F. Johnson, assistant club leader, South Carolina; T. T. Martin, State club leader, Missouri; and M. C. Wilson, Federal Extension Service.

**T**WENTY-EIGHT certificates to 10-year farm-record keepers were given by Iowa State College during farm and home week.



# Reports Made Easy in North Carolina

JULIAN E. MANN

Economist in Extension Studies  
North Carolina

THE preparation of annual statistical reports has always been a pain to North Carolina agents. Hair scratching and head shaking have resulted from the efforts of agents to put into statistical form methods and results of the year's teaching.

It appears that the hair scratching has been due to lack of adequate notes at the time each bit of extension work was done and of interpretations of these notes into a summary from time to time. Head shaking has been caused by the doubt in the agent's mind as to the value of the finished report.

## *Monthly Information Available*

For many years, agents have made weekly and, at times, monthly reports. Prior to the last 2 years these reports either have been narrative in type or have contained statistics incomparable with questions to be answered in the annual report. To meet these problems, a monthly statistical report form was designed to answer as many of the questions as possible in the annual report and, at the same time, to cover certain other facts applicable to North Carolina conditions and desired by the subject-matter specialists. Our present monthly reports serve the twofold purpose of providing the district agents and the subject-matter specialists with monthly information on the agents' activities and, at the same time, giving a basis for a more accurate annual report.

## *District Analyses*

These monthly reports are tabulated and analyzed by extension districts. Each district agent receives a summary of methods and results of extension teaching employed by each agent in his district. Each specialist receives an analysis by counties of his line of work as conducted by all of the agents.

These analyses include not only the reports of agents' activities but also the amount planned month by month. Through this comparison, district agents and specialists can determine both the emphasis and the progress in each line of work, as well as the degree to which the annual plans are followed.

Federal statisticians beamed with delight when they saw the North Carolina statistical reports for 1937. The excellent condition in which they were submitted was not an accident but the result of much study and planning by the North Carolina Office of Extension Studies, according to Ann Thacker, an assistant in the office, who recently spent a week in Washington studying annual reports and conferring with specialists. There is nothing dull about reports to Miss Thacker. In fact, she is a report enthusiast and saw no reason why North Carolina reports cannot go on getting better and better. We knew that *Review* readers would want to know just how all this had been accomplished, and so she promised to get Mr. Mann, who is in charge of the work, to write an account of the steps taken to improve the annual reports of North Carolina agents.

The monthly approach to the report problem might be termed making the annual report by "installments." The fact that the monthly report summaries are used to advantage adds importance and accuracy to the collection and the compilation of this information by the agents.

## *Measuring Results*

Analysis of the annual report in the form of methods of approach and results obtained is being used not only as a measure of extension results for the year but also as a pointer for adjustments in activities for the ensuing year.

In order that there might be uniform interpretations among all county agents, discussions of the annual report form were held at the planning conferences attended by the agents and specialists. (These meetings preceded the annual report week.) At these conferences instructions for making the reports and forms for checking them were distributed and explained.

The farm and home agents were requested to fill in individual reports. All the individual reports were then combined by the agents in the counties in order to eliminate certain duplications of activity. Two copies of the combined report and one copy of the individual reports were mailed to the State office.

In spite of the fact that the agents had monthly reports as a background and also

had been given careful instructions in regard to making and checking the report, we found that the final annual report, with space for 2,500 entries, still required careful editing. The reports were checked by workers in the office of extension studies through the medium of check sheets. After the completion of this type of editing, the reports were turned over to the district agents. The final authority in reference to minor corrections or the return of the report for more serious errors rested entirely in the hands of the district agents. In many instances the possession of the individual report of each agent served as a basis for correcting the combined copies in the State office.

As a result of this procedure, annual report week is no longer the dreaded ordeal for our agents.

Through the full cooperation of Director I. O. Schaub and Assistant Director John W. Goodman, the enthusiastic and energetic work of the district agents, the earnest and painstaking manner in which the county agents filled in the reports, and the efficiency of the clerical force in the office of extension studies, we were able in less than 2 months to check the answers to more than 300,000 questions, tabulate the data by extension districts, and submit to the Washington office a more comprehensive and accurate report than in former years.



# My Job As I See It

**M**Y JOB as I see it encompasses a diversity of responsibilities and a number of satisfactions.

In the foreword of a study of functions of supervisors published in 1932, Dr. C. W. Warburton stated: "The rapidity with which extension teaching develops as a scientific profession is largely dependent upon the State leaders and assistant leaders or district agents who supervise county extension workers. Improvement in the effectiveness with which teaching activities are conducted in the field is hastened or retarded by the degree of success with which the members of the supervisory staff perform their functions."

As the supervisor of home demonstration agents in Louisiana, the State agent is one of the persons referred to above, upon whom depends improvement in effectiveness of extension teaching. In this State she is directly responsible to the extension director for the appointments, the program, and the accomplishments of 73 home demonstration agents. She has the help of five district agents who share this responsibility. Hence, she must help to guide these assistants in reaching the objectives set for home-demonstration work in Louisiana.

## *Administration and Supervision*

Some of the duties are administrative and are combined with some that are supervisory. Administration is primarily the function of the director, but he looks to the State agent and her assistants to maintain the relations with the counties on such a basis that his administration may proceed effectively and, as often as possible, smoothly; to assist the county home demonstration agents in spreading their service to the maximum number of rural families, and in giving reports that render an account of extension service to the public; and to maintain such relationships with other organizations as will develop a favorable attitude toward extension. The obtaining and maintaining of county appropriations is an administrative function that has usually been delegated by the director through the State agent to the district agent.

In the book by Smith and Wilson, *The Agricultural Extension System of the United States*, which has done a good deal to clarify the extension worker's thinking

ELLEN LeNOIR

State Home Demonstration Leader  
Louisiana

regarding his own work, the supervisor's functions are classified. Those functions that are purely supervisory as distinguished from administrative are as follows: Personnel problems, program determination, project planning, determination of accomplishments, improvement of teaching methods, research in extension, and subject-matter assistance. In planning and analyzing her work monthly and annually, the State agent tries to think through her job in regard to each of these functions.

## *Personnel Problems*

With the help of the district agents new agents are selected to recommend to the director, and arrangements are made for their acceptance by the local financing body. In this selection, the paragon that will satisfy everyone in the State office and the county cannot always be found, but certainly three things are expected—fitness for rural leadership, home-economics training with a background of sufficient other academic training for a bachelor's degree, and satisfactory experience. From the prospects who possess these qualifications, the one is selected who will fit into the particular local situation. When the new agent is selected, it is the duty of the supervisors or district agent to bring her into a satisfactory working relationship with other extension workers in her county and in the State office, to see that she establishes professional contact that will lead to effective work and to some extent help her to be established personally, so that her social satisfactions may contribute to her professional success.

With agents and staff members already on the job, there is a responsibility for helping to plan for professional improvement, to stimulate the desire and to provide opportunity for study, and, at the same time to encourage a sane balance of work and recreation that will contribute to physical and mental health. It is a further duty to accomplish such division of responsibility and such guidance of activities among staff members that each

one has a definite feeling of her place in the organization, of the value of her contribution, and of a measure of success.

It is part of the job to help the home demonstration agents (also the specialists who work with them) to study the local situation and to know the type of agriculture, the kind of housing, health conditions, the desires of the people, and any other factors that influence the program. After the program is decided upon by the local people and the agents, the home demonstration agent must be guided in setting up goals and selecting agencies that will accomplish desirable results.

## *Determination of Progress and Accomplishments*

Another duty of the State agent is to plan for the home demonstration agents and the home-economics specialists such a system of reports that an accurate record may be kept and accomplishments may be measured and to train the agents in using these reports, analyzing with them the results shown. It is also helpful to appraise progress and accomplishments by observation in the field.

## *Improvement of Teaching Methods*

Home demonstration workers must learn what the various means and agencies of extension teaching are, their relative effectiveness, and how to improve the use of each. This assistance is given in group meetings and individual conferences.

## *Research in Extension*

Another function is to assemble information both as to facts and methods in extension teaching and to make such information available to the county workers. This is done by field study and by getting in touch with studies made by others and calling attention to them.

## *Subject-Matter Assistance*

To some degree, assistance in subject matter to home demonstration agents is necessary, but the chief responsibility as to subject matter is in conferring with the director, keeping him in touch with needs of rural families and of agents, so that, as finances permit, the needed subject-matter specialists may be added to the staff to give assistance in the fields of subject matter concerning the farm home.

All of these functions must be fitted into the whole concept of the responsibilities of a supervisor and worked out in harmony with other members of the extension staff.

So, as I said before, my job as I see it, has a diversity of responsibilities and a number of satisfactions.



# Upholstery Voted the Best

## Living-Room-Improvement Help



Leaders from community home demonstration clubs in Mesa County, Colo., making spring-upholstered footstools.

IN THE home-management program in Colorado, the extension economist, Exine Davenport, makes it a point to present in most of her meetings a demonstration on some article of use in the home. These articles always bear some relation to the work being carried at the time by the home demonstration clubs. They are inexpensive and not too difficult to construct so that leaders may complete their own article and instruct the members of their local clubs in all points of construction.

In connection with living-room improvement, Miss Davenport found that many living rooms contained furniture with seats of hardwood, or if the furniture had once been upholstered, the covering was worn or torn, and cushions sagged at sides or center. The frames of most of these pieces were fairly good, but homemakers felt helpless when it came to putting them into condition. If it is the covering only that is involved, the matter can more easily be dealt with, but when springs are unruly and stuffing is lumpy and bursting all bounds, the situation appears hopeless unless an upholsterer is near at hand.

One of the problems in rural districts in Colorado is the distance from shopping centers and often the lack in the neighborhood of workers skilled in certain specialized trades. This is especially true of furniture. Articles are used as purchased without renovating or repairs until they literally drop apart and are relegated to back porch or garage, or perhaps to the side yard.

But even reupholstering done by a skilled workman is apt to run into money, a commodity not too plentiful anywhere, so when it was proposed to take up the

study of upholstered furniture in connection with the work on living-room improvement and to experiment with reupholstering chairs and other articles and adding cushions to hard seats, club members entered into the work with enthusiasm.

In order to teach in a simple way all the processes connected with upholstery, Miss Davenport chose as the means the construction of a spring-upholstered footstool. The project was carried in 12 counties. Reports from one county stated that 180 footstools had been made; 24 chairs had been renovated or reupholstered; and at least 3 couches had been reconditioned by retying the springs and stretching new webbing.

In the demonstrations very little money is spent on supplies. Worn parts of old webbing are cut out and ends joined in strips; lengths are made from feed sacks, old corduroy trousers, or denim, folded to serve the purpose of webbing.

The stuffing from the seat cushions of an old automobile may be utilized, and if kapok or cotton bats are not available for the final padding, a piece of an old quilt put over the coarse stuffing will often be satisfactory. When the covering is stretched over this the effect will be as smooth as though done by a professional. The outer covering is often something already on hand, or a slip cover may be made and the edges finished with a narrow box-pleated flounce.

To add some comfort to chairs having wooden seats the specialist has given instruction in the making of boxed cushions that exactly fit the seats, and a considerable number of these cushions having a most tailored appearance have been made by clubwomen.

In questionnaires filled out by club members at the end of the project the final question was, "What features of the instruction given in living-room improvement have been of the most help to you?" The answer in nearly all cases was, "Upholstering."

### Figures Tell the Story

To what extent is home demonstration work reaching rural women and girls? Bessie Harper, district home demonstration agent of South Carolina, finds the number increasing year by year. Of the 20,764 rural women in the 16 counties of her district, 30 percent were members of home demonstration clubs last year. The number of rural women ranges from 388 in the smallest county to 3,038 in the most densely populated county, and each county has only one home demonstration agent and 24 working days in a month.

In five counties—Allendale, Barnwell, Beaufort, Hampton, and Jasper—more than 50 percent of the women are enrolled in clubs. Only 5 counties—Abbeville, Aiken, Lexington, Richland, and Saluda—have less than 20 percent enrolled; and each of these counties has from 1,600 to 3,000 women.

Beaufort County heads the list in reaching 82 percent of its farm women. Just a few years ago Orangeburg County had the lowest rating—8 percent; today its percentage is 39. Every county has requests from more groups than the agent can serve.

In 4-H club work in the district the growth is also encouraging, the average there being reached is 39 percent. Beaufort County again leads with 98 percent of its girls enrolled in club work. Six counties—Allendale, Beaufort, Greenwood, Hampton, Jasper, and McCormick—have more than 50 percent of their rural girls enrolled in club work.

### Work Stock Treated

One hundred and seventy horses and mules have been given the carbon-disulphide treatment for bots and worms in Baxter County, Ark., at a very nominal cost per animal. The work was done at community meetings held throughout the county under the sponsorship of the Farm Security Administration supervisor and the county agent, E. M. Ragsdale, assisted by a veterinarian from a neighboring county.



# Discussion Groups in Virginia

(Continued from page 67)

combine the two in Virginia and to clear the combined program through the county boards and their community committees. Each community committee was asked to select a discussion leader and to organize a discussion group. The efficiency of their efforts is indicated by the fact that in 1936 nearly 2,500 community discussion meetings were held, with a total attendance of more than 46,000 persons. Every county participated with an average of five different communities holding a series of meetings in each county during this first year. At the conclusion of this program, 60 percent of the county agents said that they wanted the discussion groups to continue to meet regularly each month, and 13 percent indicated that they wanted them to maintain an active organization and meet at special times throughout the year.

## Getting Under Way

Getting a county planning body organized properly is important, but getting these county boards to function efficiently as planning agencies is a far greater responsibility.

Our first step in this process was the detailed mapping of the land-use areas in each county. This work was in accord with the very careful and accurate work being done by the land-use specialist of the Farm Security Administration in Virginia. Copies of these maps from every county in the State are now available in the county agents' offices and at the State extension office. Planimeter measurements are being made of the land-use areas in each county and bar graphs prepared to show the total amount of each type of land-use area within each county. These maps and bar charts already are proving of decided value as a check against the planning data in each county.

## Working up Data

The second step in the planning work is the preparation of county planning data of last year in a series of production-area and county charts in order that farmers may see clearly the situation existing in each production area as shown by the 1935 census and compare it with the composite recommendations of the county committees in each area. For this purpose the State has been divided into 21 production areas. The 1935 census data and the composite committee recommen-

dations for each area and for each county in each area are being worked up in a series of eight wall charts. This same information is used in a series of six mimeographed discussion pamphlets which are prepared for each of the 97 counties participating.

While the production-area charts have been in preparation in the State office, they have been of unusual value as a means of bringing the specialists from all departments in the College of Agriculture into a united and completely cooperative planning activity.

In addition to the land-use mapping and the statistical and graphical analysis of land-use and agricultural production, other supplementary types of data are being assembled and prepared in usable form for consideration by the county planning committees. This material is being gathered in general for all counties in the State, with more detailed studies and tabulations in five sample counties in different sections of the State.

## Correlating All Data

One valuable source of information comes from the agricultural-adjustment program with its State summaries each year. This source will be supplemented by a continuous record of the individual farms of cooperators for the full period since the program began in the five sample counties. In these sample counties all records will be tabulated according to the land-use areas in which the respective farms are located. An arrangement has also been worked out whereby the rural rehabilitation data for the whole State will be carefully tabulated and analyzed for the light it can throw on the question of rehabilitating both men and land in the various sections of the State. Here again special studies will be made in relation to achievements with individual families within the different land-use areas.

Special census tabulations are being obtained to show numbers of farms according to acres operated, and special studies are being made of agricultural credit, rural relief, and rural electrification. A summary of farm-management records in sample counties and of data from a number of T. V. A. and soil-conservation demonstration farms adds substantially to the data at hand. Standard-of-living studies are now being completed in four of the five sample counties, and extensive part-time farming studies have been com-

pleted in seven distinct types of industrial and farming areas.

The spirit of cooperation which has existed between agricultural agencies within the State and which has been promoted by the organization of discussion and planning projects already is finding expression in coordination of programs within certain counties.

A good illustration is supplied by Charlotte County where 18 soil-conservation demonstrations and 14 T. V. A. demonstrations have been fitted into the county plan of land use and agricultural adjustment which has been established as a long-time goal for the county's agriculture. In other counties the farm and home agents are joining in cooperation with the rehabilitation supervisors in campaigns for more adequate soil conservation and more abundant food supplies.

In still others the teachers of vocational agriculture, the assistant county agent employed by the T. V. A., the 4-H club agent, and the A. A. A. assistant are all joining with the county agent in the promotion of the discussion groups, the program planning, and the demonstration and educational work necessary to put the planned program into effect in the county.

## Future Homemakers

Last year 2,100 Illinois homemakers gave their services without charge to lead 1,393 4-H clubs in which more than 14,500 girls were enrolled, according to extension specialists in 4-H club work in that State.

The clothing clubs continued to lead in popularity among projects with more than 11,000 club girls enrolled. The making of simple wash dresses captured the attention of the majority of 9,475 club members in beginning clothing club work, whereas the fashioning of dresses suitable for church or afternoon tea was the leading preference among more than 1,500 advanced members.

During the past year more than 4,000 girls studied to become better bakers and cooks, a gain of 1,600 over 1936. Also, in 1937, twice as many club girls as in 1936 became interested in refinishing furniture, caring for their rooms, planning convenient arrangements of furniture, and revamping closets.

STRIP fallow as a method to reduce erosion was demonstrated thoroughly in Benson County, N. Dak., last year. Encouraged by the agricultural conservation program, 182 farmers in the county tried out this practice.



# Goals of Extension Work

F. D. FARRELL

President, Kansas State  
College of Agriculture

IT IS DESIRABLE for us occasionally to pause and consider where we are going; to consider the major objectives that we are striving to reach. This is particularly desirable for extension workers, for they are so busily engaged in so many activities that they may easily lose sight of their major goals.

I shall name and discuss briefly five objectives that seem to me to be of major importance in rural extension education. Each of the five (and there doubtless are others) is sufficiently important to justify much thought and effort by extension workers and rural people.

1. *To develop understanding and appreciation of rural values.*—One of the greatest defects in American agriculture is the absence of a satisfying, practicable, and widely acceptable rural philosophy. In the absence of such a philosophy there is enormous waste of effort. Until there is widespread understanding of genuine rural values—what the countryside has to offer and what its limitations are—there will continue to be much overlooking of potential rural rewards and much futile chasing of rainbows. We need to develop a general agreement as to what are the fundamental purposes of farming and country life and as to what enduring satisfactions may be obtained by pursuing these purposes. To develop such agreement is extremely difficult because of the complex relationships of the various units of farming; because farming is a combination of science, art, business, and living. But to develop such agreement is as important as it is difficult. Nobody is in possession of “all the answers.” The answers can be found only by persistent thought and careful study by extension workers and their constituents, the rural population.

2. *To promote understanding of rural problems.*—One of the reasons why many rural problems are difficult to solve is that they are not well understood. There are problems of the individual farm and the farm family, problems of the rural neighborhood, and larger problems involving the relationships between the farm and

the neighborhood and the remainder of the world. There are soil problems, crop problems, farm-home problems, marketing problems, financial problems—and a host of others. All these must be studied in the light of their relationships with rural values and rural philosophy. They all are sufficiently difficult and important to engage our intense interest and to justify unflagging zeal and enthusiasm on the part of extension workers and rural people in efforts to gain increased understanding of them.

3. *To develop practicable methods of solving rural problems.*—An important problem seldom is solved merely by being understood. Usually some action is required. To an increasing extent group action as well as individual action is necessary. To be successful, action—particularly group action—must be based on clear understanding of the problem to be solved. Moreover, group action requires a combination—difficult to obtain—of individual responsibility and self-reliance, on the one hand, with group loyalty and solidarity, on the other. Practicable solutions of rural problems usually involve the use of the facts of science and constructive control of the complex forces inherent in human nature.

4. *To make rural life more satisfying and more beautiful.*—Here again we must have a rural philosophy. We must have some abstract ideals which can be harmonized with concrete realities and through which our actions may be led into channels of satisfying and beautiful living. Here we are concerned primarily with the rural home and the rural community. To make our environment more healthful and more beautiful is one of the principal requirements for reaching this objective.

5. *To promote improved integration of farming and rural life with other activities and interests of the Nation.*—The agricultural community is not the whole of American civilization. It is indispensably important, but it also is dependent upon the other parts of the national whole. To bring it into satisfactory relationship to the commercial, the manufacturing, the financial, and the governmental activities of the country is an important and necessary objective. Just as crop

failures or ruinously low agricultural prices affect adversely the people of the cities, so do great labor disturbances or widespread economic distress in the cities damage the rural community. Increasing interdependence of city and country requires that each of the population groups strive constantly to promote not only its own immediate interests but also the general interest. Group isolation no longer is practicable, if indeed it ever was.

These, then, are five major objectives. There may be others. But these are more than sufficient to challenge our best thought and to call into continuous action our best abilities, our highest intelligence, our self-interest, and our deepest loyalties.

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## Progress in Community Health

(Continued from page 66)

resulting from insanitary conditions is much too high; that diphtheria and smallpox take a heavy toll of lives each year; and that most of the rural areas do not yet have public health services adequate to meet the existing needs. Therefore, extension groups feel a responsibility for tying in with and giving their full cooperation to every available health agency, realizing that only as health conditions are improved will it be possible to build the kind of home and community program which will result in a truly satisfying rural life.

Evidence of this interest are the following results of health activities gleaned from reports of the health committees of farm women's clubs in part of the counties for the years 1936 and 1937: 17,349 immunized against typhoid, diphtheria, and smallpox; 5,269 physical examinations made (including children and adults); 667 homes had drinking water tested; 1,543 homes were better screened; 2,350 sanitary toilets built; 139 septic tanks installed; 763 mothers enrolled in motherhood correspondence course; 144 lectures given by doctors and nurses to rural groups; 541 first-aid kits obtained for homes; and 51 first-aid kits placed in schools.



# To Train Young Men

**Y**OUNG farm men in northwest Kansas, between the ages of 20 and 30 years, recently attended a 2-day farmers' short course to study soil and crop management.

Counties represented by farm managers were Cheyenne, Rawlins, Decatur, Norton, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Graham, Wallace, Logan, Greeley, Wichita, and Scott.

This is the first time such a school has been attempted in Kansas, and it was held as a cooperative undertaking by the Kansas Extension Service, the Colby Branch Experiment Station, and county farm bureaus of the northwest area. A faculty of short-course teachers has been chosen from among agricultural research workers of the branch station and agricultural specialists of the State Extension Service.

As outlined by John V. Hepler, northwest Kansas district agent for the Extension Service, the first day of the school was devoted to a study of the production of row crops, including the sorghums, corn, and a comparison of sorghums and corn production. Small-

grain production, especially emphasizing wheat and barley, was studied. This study was based on findings of the branch experiment station.

The second day's studies were given to the relationship of moisture conservation to yield of wheat, conserving soil and moisture, tillage implements for moisture conservation, and tillage costs. A visit was also made to the experiment station.

In addition to Mr. Hepler who acted as superintendent, E. H. Coles and Joe Kuska of the local experiment station; and L. L. Compton, crops specialist, and L. M. Schruben, farm management specialist, both of the Kansas State College Extension Service, Manhattan, assisted.

Similar to other schools, this one was accompanied by a small enrollment fee and a final examination and certificate of merit at the close of the 2-day session. County agricultural agents of the counties in this northwest area accepted applications from the young farmers in the area who wanted to get back into a practical school for a couple of days.

the new powers granted to agriculture by the Federal Government, so that they serve the best interests of all groups in agriculture—owners, tenants, and laborers—and the best interests of the country as a whole.

Much less progress has been made in considering the ways and means of dovetailing the activities among the different branches of industry and of reconciling the apparent different interests of capital, labor, management, and the public interest. As in agriculture, the basic problems in industry are problems of the right volume for full continuous employment, of the right wages, of the right prices that will mean a greater national income and a more equitable distribution of goods and services among owners, managers, laborers, and the consuming public. For the solution of these basic questions, something in the way of industrial economic democracy will need to be developed so that capital, labor, and management share jointly in efforts toward economic security.

Sooner or later, it is my belief that agriculturalists should have the necessary opportunity to cooperate with industrialists in developing sound industrial programs to accompany sound farm programs. When that opportunity comes, when agriculturalists begin to consider what kind and what volume of industrial production is desired by consumers in the cities and on the farms, when they begin to consider what prices are too high or too low and what wages are hampering consumption because they are indecently low or restrict activity because they are artificially high, when they are confronted with these and other complex problems, they will need certain minimum principles to stand on. Among these principles I would list a rigid adherence to the general welfare, the avoidance of any action that gives advantages to the few without an equivalent advantage to all, and a constant search for ways and means of raising the standard of living among the low-income groups and the underprivileged in the cities and on the land. No agricultural and no industrial policies can go wrong that rest on these principles.

If farmers and their leaders would make it their aim to do all in their power to promote the welfare of the low-income groups and the underprivileged in the cities, and if businessmen and labor leaders would make it their aim to do all in their power to promote the welfare of the low-income groups and underprivileged on the land, we should have a solid bridge between the two halves of the farm problem and the two halves of the city problem.

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## The Other Half of the Farm Problem

*(Continued from page 69)*

products to market, more stable farm prices, and a higher level of farm purchasing power, so farmers are vitally concerned with the course of industrial production. During the past 9 months a substantial part of the agricultural and industrial recovery has been lost as industrial production fell off about one-third. Now, after this fairly sharp decline in industrial production, we need fully 100 percent more industrial activity than we have if unemployment is to disappear and farm prices and farm incomes are to be restored. We need this much more of industrial activities if farmers are to get parity prices and parity incomes for normal output; if low-income groups are to buy more farm products; if industrial prices are to decline; if surplus farm population is again to flow into industrial areas.

Doubling our present wealth and production so as to do away with unemploy-

ment and raise farm and city living standards would call for a great deal of cooperative effort. We should need to make even greater progress in balancing production as between the different branches and regions of agriculture than has been done under the agricultural programs so far. We should need to aim at more stable proportions between the various branches of industry; we should need to provide for the maintenance of balance between agriculture and industry.

Farmers and farm leaders have in recent years learned something of the difficult problems implied in the simple phrase, "balancing production as between the different branches and regions of agriculture." They have made a beginning with one phase of agricultural economic democracy represented by the activities of county and State conservation committees. Much, however, remains yet to be learned in the art of using



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## IN BRIEF

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### Farmers' Church

A new feature of farm and home week at the University of Maine this year was the program called "The Farmers' Church." Malcolm Dana, D. D., of Yale Divinity School, New Haven, Conn., and Charles J. McConnell, of Boston University School of Theology, were the principal speakers on this new program intended for rural ministers and others interested in the rural church.

Richard C. Dolloff, county agent leader in the Maine Extension Service, spoke on "The Extension Service and the Rural Church."

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### Health Clubs

Health club work proved to be the most popular among the 40 different activities carried by Oregon 4-H club boys and girls last year, with 6,559 members enrolled in 364 clubs.

Clothing was next in popularity, with 4,997 members enrolled in 616 clubs, followed by cookery, with 4,624 members in 503 clubs. Dairy-cattle clubs were next, with 1,080 members in 129 clubs.

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### Cooperatives' Conference

The third of a series of annual conferences for managers and directors of Michigan's 400 agricultural cooperatives was expanded to interest employees as well and was held for 3 days in March at the Michigan State College. The program included the agricultural outlook, changing trends in agriculture, farm credit, livestock marketing, and other special features. Michigan's cooperatives deal with the marketing of crops, livestock, and produce, as well as the purchase of supplies for members. The largest groups are associated in the elevator exchange, the livestock exchange, potato growers' exchange, and milk producers' association.

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### D. H. I. A. in Illinois

McHenry County, the first in Illinois to organize a dairy-herd-improvement association, is now the first one in the State to have four complete associations in operation. At present, members of the McHenry County associations are

keeping production and feed records on approximately 3,000 cows. Evidence of the dollars-and-cents value of continuous testing can be found here where associations have been in operation 28 years and where returns above feed cost for the average cow on test last year was approximately three times that of the average cow in the county.

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### More Members

Substantial increases in both membership and number of clubs were made in homemakers' club work in North Dakota last year, according to Grace DeLong, State home demonstration leader of the North Dakota Extension Service. At the end of 1937, 11,936 women were enrolled in 785 clubs—an increase of 10.8 percent in clubs and 6.5 percent in enrollments over those for the year 1936.

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### Community Library

The Revels Home Demonstration Club in Woodruff County, Ark., has started a community library, says Mrs. Flora Friend, home demonstration agent.

Members donated books from their own bookshelves, and the club bought 4 new volumes to make a total of 35 books of biography, travel, and fiction. A librarian from the club is appointed each year to check the books in and out, and everyone in the community is invited to borrow them.

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## AMONG OURSELVES

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RECENT APPOINTMENTS to the staff of State extension workers include: W. Eugene White, assistant extension agricultural engineer, in Nebraska; Clay-born P. Wayne, agronomist, in New Mexico; H. Earl Young, State leader, farmers' institute, in Indiana; Sam L. Crockett, assistant extension economist, farm management, Mississippi; and J. Franklin Thackrey, assistant extension editor, in Nebraska. Elma Louise McClain became the first home demonstration agent in Jefferson County, Ohio, March 1.

### Country Life Institute

"Town and Country Relationships," with special emphasis on community planning, will be the theme of the fourth annual Iowa Country Life Institute at Iowa State College, June 20-22.

Rural and urban people alike will be invited to attend the 3-day conference which will focus its attention on such subjects as community libraries, health, newspapers, recreation, government, education, social affairs, and organization.

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### 4-H in Finland

Dr. K. T. Jutila, professor of agricultural economics at Helsinki University, Finland, and one of the directors of 4-H club work in that country, recently spent a couple of days in Washington. He reports agricultural extension work in Finland in a flourishing condition with more than 50,000 members enrolled in 4-H club work.

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### 4-H Gains

Twelve of the fourteen county 4-H club organizations in Maine reported gains of 7 to 159 over their membership of a year ago.

Waldo County now leads the State in enrollment, with 759, an increase of 108 over last year, while Kennebec County shows the greatest gain, 159, over the 1937 figure. Waldo County also reported the greatest gain during the past 2 weeks, followed by Knox-Lincoln, Oxford, and Washington Counties.

Girls outnumber boys in the 4-H club organization about two to one. The summary shows 4,011 girls and 1,911 boys enrolled.

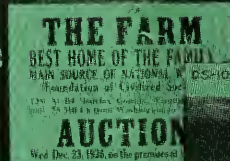
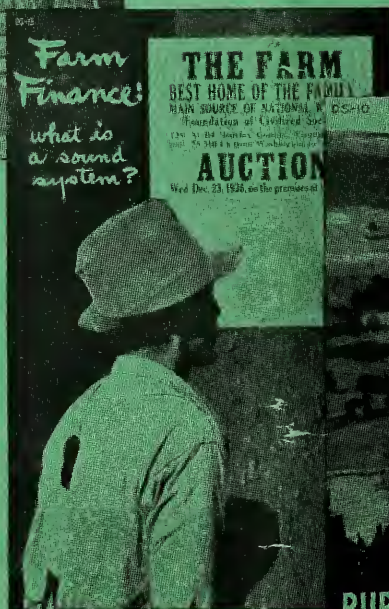
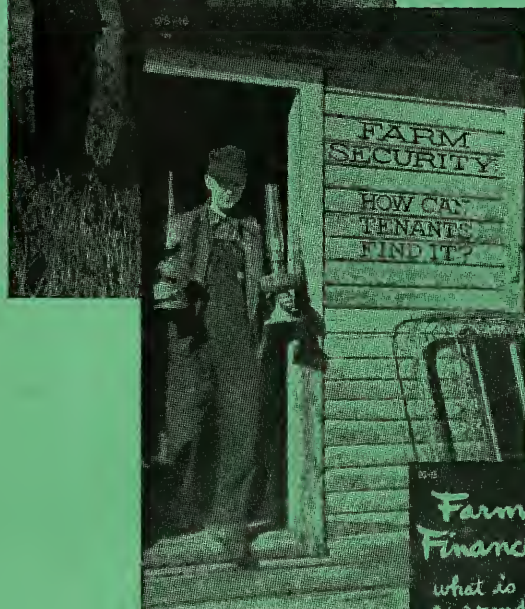
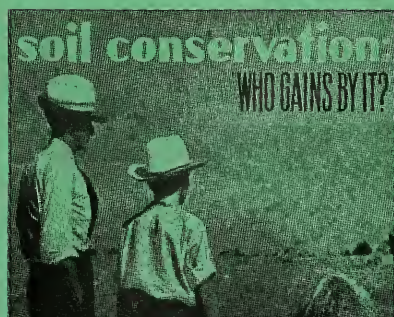
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### 4-H Mothers' Club

A 4-H mothers' club organized in Pacific County, Wash., helps the 4-H club daughters to follow out their leader's instructions and also to become better acquainted with such 4-H club work as judging and scoring of sewing and canning. The mothers' club carries out practically the same program as that of the girls' club.



# NEW AIDS FOR DISCUSSION



Illustrated pamphlets of 16 pages each, presenting pros and cons on the following eight questions are now available:

Taxes: Who Pays, What for? (DS-9)

Rural Communities: What Do They Need Most? (DS-10)

Soil Conservation: Who Gains By It? (DS-11)

Co-Ops: How Far Can They Go? (DS-12)

Farm Finance: What Is a Sound System? (DS-13)

Crop Insurance: Is It Practical? (DS-14)

Reciprocal Trade Agreements: Hurting or Helping the Country? (DS-15)

Farm Security: How Can Tenants Find It? (DS-16)

Copies of the publications on both subject matter and technique are being supplied to county extension agents through State extension divisions. Additional copies are obtainable free on application to the State extension director or to the

**EXTENSION SERVICE**  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON - - - D. C.

Last year's materials on technique have been revised and expanded in the illustrated pamphlet:

What Is the Discussion Leader's Job? (D-3)